Virginia Gazette
AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED BY *THOMAS NICOLSON*, TWO DOORS ABOVE THE *EAGLE-TAVERN*, RICHMOND.

[Price 15/ per Annum.] FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1793. [NUMBER 530.]

Extract from Marshall's Travels through

FLANDERS,

JULY 20th, I left Brussels, taking the road to Mechlin in my way to Antwerp: the distance is twelve miles, through a light sandy country, but their management of it seemed very good; tho' some of it was not cultivated at all; yet all that was under crops seemed to yield very good ones. Flax I observed to grow very well on these lands, but they manured them very richly for the preceding crop. I saw much clover that was very fine, and many fields of barley and oats that almost rivalled the products of much better soils; but I do not remember seeing one crop of wheat. They plough here with much greater dexterity than ever I saw in England; for the ploughman has no driver, although they use four horses at a time; he has reins to all the horses, and a long coach whip, which he sticks into a socket made on purpose to receive it in the beam of his plough: they use only wheel ploughs, and the country people think that no plough in the world can equal their true Flemish one. I remarked their furrows, and found that they went very shallow; their motive for which is keeping the good soil at top, which has been manured, and not ploughing down to the sharp land, which has never received any improvement. On some low spots, between little sandy eminencies, they plant hops, which by means of good manuring, and much cultivation, they make a profitable crop.

Mechlin is a considerable city, very well situated for communication and trade with Antwerp, Brussels, and Louvaine, by means of the rivers Dyle and Demer, which join before they arrive at this place, and united run through it; there are besides, several canals, and a great many bridges thrown over them. The streets are in general well built, and the market-place is large. Mechlin is famous for the manufacture of the lace that goes by its name. It is chiefly made in the nunnery of the Beguines, a kind of nuns, without those vows which bind the common ones to the monastic life, being at liberty any time to quit their confinement and marry: there are generally seven or eight hundred young women in it employed upon the lace, which brings a good price all over Europe. They are also famous in this place for founderies of bells, and great guns, and in an inferior degree for brewing good beer which they export in considerable quantities. Mechlin is an agreeable place to reside at, from the diversions that are going on in it; this is principally owing to the number of nobility who make it their residence.

From Mechlin to Antwerp the road runs through a poor sandy country, much of it waste and covered with heath. That city is situated in a low fenny spot; but it is 7 miles in circumference, surrounded with a good wall, and many bastions faced with stone. These fortifications, however, are of no other consequence than to defend it against sudden incursions, but they are very beautiful, for the top of the wall is an hundred feet broad, and doubly planted with rows of trees. The only strength of it is the citadel, which is the famous one erected by the Duke of Alva. It stands close to the river Shelde, on the south side of the city; it is a regular fortification, and very strong, commanding all the town, and the adjacent country for some distance. There are five principal bastions to it, which command each other, and defended by two very deep and wide ditches. It was the erection of this fortress that gave the great blow to the vast trade which Antwerp once carried on. Here was the statue which the Duke of Alva caused to be made, representing himself in a military attitude, trampling the nobility and people under feet; and which roused the spirit of the populace so much, that they broke into the citadel on a holiday and utterly demolished the statue. Here are many considerable magazines for military stores, and barracks for a garrison of four thousand men.

The river at Antwerp is twenty feet deep, and at high water rises twenty feet more, which makes it an excellent harbor, into which ships of the greatest burthen may be admitted to unload their cargoes at eight of the principal canals in the town. These were the advantages which carried their trade to such a height; but the Dutch building Fort Lillo, which totally commanded the approach, and in consequence making all ships that passed pay toll, was a fatal stroke to their trade, and drove the chief of it to Amsterdam.

Antwerp has many remains of its former magnificence, particularly in the breadth, length, and regularity of the principal streets, and many of the public buildings and churches. It has twenty two squares, two hundred and twelve streets, and seven gates, from each of which runs a street, terminating at the cathedral square. The street called La Mere is the finest in the city; it is very well paved, and is so wide, that five coaches may pass in it abreast with great ease; it is also very well built, and in general of free stone: many of the other streets also make a very good appearance, being broad, strait, and handsome. The better sort of houses throughout the city are in general large, lofty, and contain good apartments. From the decay of trade, many of them are let at very low rates: most have court yards and gardens, which make them very agreeable to live in; many of them are indeed in the ancient style of building, which is not so graceful in appearance.

The markets here are numerous, and most of them well supplied; that for fish is near the river, and abounds with great plenty that is excellent: and that for fruit and garden-stuff, is well supplied by numerous country carts, in which the peasants bring the produce of their little farms; but much comes by water. One square is called the Friday market place, in which, of a market day, are to be seen many sales by auction of furniture, and some of pictures, where are to be picked up sometimes valuable pieces by Flemish masters.

Nothing can be more melancholy than to view the house of the Hanse towns, built in 1468, (a time in which this city was so flourishing) for the use of the merchants trading to the Baltic. It is a square edifice of 230 feet, and all of stone: the upper floor were ample magazines for all sorts of dry merchandize, with vast cellars for the wet goods which are now converted to stabling for troopers horses, and the magazines to hay-lofts; a sad spectacle of the building which once was the residence of wealth and industry, and shews how miserable a fall any place undergoes that loses a once established trade.

Very near the street La Mere is the Exchange, said to be the first building of the kind raised in Europe; and from which Sir Thomas Gresham is said to have taken his idea of that of London. Four streets meet at it, and it has four great gates answerable to them: the arcades are supported by above forty marble pillars; the length of it is 180 feet, and, and the breadth 140. Beneath it are vaults and magazines for goods, and over it are the apartments of an academy of painting, sculpture, and architecture. The expence of this building is said to have amounted to three hundred thousand crowns, at a time when money was much dearer than it is at present.

The Stadthouse is very well worth viewing; it is all of free stone, surrounding three courts, with a very magnificent front, decorated with statues and a cupola. The Dutch, from an observation that the trade of Antwerp began to decline the year this building was finished, have superstitiously delayed completing the Stadthouse at Amsterdam, least the same fate should attend the commerce of that city; but their precaution has been vain, for their trade has greatly declined, notwithstanding the unfinished state of their town-house.

Antwerp was once the grand emporium of almost all the commerce in Europe, which was owing to three principal causes. 1st. To the liberty which reigned there. 2d. To the advantages of its situation and port, for above four thousand sail of ships could lay in perfect safety in the canals at a time. And 3dly. To the near neighborhood of the most flourishing manufactures then in Europe, which were carried on in all the Flemish towns. Bruges possessed the greatest share of trade before Antwerp arose to such a height; but the wars which broke out in Flanders in the beginning of the sixteenth century, drove most of the merchants from the former place to the latter. They reckon the trade of the city at its height about the year 1568, when they computed the inhabitants at two hundred thousand: their harbour, at that time, contained very often 2500 ships at a time, and 500 were commonly seen to go out, or come in, in a day. The annals of the city inform us, that in the year 1550, the trade amounted to one hundred and thirty-three millions, exclusive of the bank. The Antwerpers to this day are fond of telling the story of John Daens, their famous merchant, who lent the Emperor, Charles V. a million of gold, and afterwards entertained him most magnificently; had a fire of cinnamon, and, in the Emperor's presence, threw the bond into it. But such a tale as little becomes the modern city, as the action did the antient one.

But all their prosperity was no security against the tyranny of their sovereign, Philip II. who I take to be a much more detestable monster than Tiberius, Nero, Caligula, Domitian, or Heliogabalus, for he had all their faults (except low buffoonery) without any of their good qualities: this wretch of a monarch, and his bloodhound the Duke of Alva, presently drove all trade from Antwerp, so that the fall of the city was much quicker than its rise. After being twice sacked, there was much of it burnt down in 1576, and brought into such a condition, as was utterly incompatable with trade: the merchants therefore fled in whole troops; the Dutch received them; they had just formed their infant republic. Amsterdam began to be a place of a trade; they removed thither, and carried with them their correspondence and industry. At the same time the Dutch built Fort Lillo, in Zealand, which commanded the entry of the harbor, and made all ships pay toll; this gave the finishing stroke to the trade of Antwerp, which afterwards retained but few marks of that amazing commerce she once possessed.

Upon the loss of their trade, the inhabitants gave their attention principally to banking, jewelling and painting. In the first they have always been proficients, and carried it to a great extent, event in the present times; during the Duke of Marlborough's war, two brothers, the De Konnings, paid, one the army of France, and the other that of the Allies. Some of their painters were of note in the Flemish school before the time of Rubens, but that great master laid the principal foundation of their fame; he established their school, and, under the influence of his genius, painting long flourished here; so that Antwerp has produced more good artists in this way, than any other town in the Netherlands. Antwerp has likely been famous for printing, the Plantin editions being much esteemed in the learned world. Plantin's printing house remains (tho' imperfect) at this time, and is said by the Antwerpers to be the best in Europe, having been supplied with near an hundred different sorts of fonts of letters, two of which were Syriac, forty-seven Roman, nine Greek, and ten Hebrew.

But Antwerp, though so much reduced from its antient splendor, is yet a place of consequence: here is some trade carried on, for which it is yet well situated, and has behind it numerous cities in Flanders, &c. to supply with foreign commodities: they have also several flourishing manufactures, a considerable lace trade, and a share of the linen fabrics, &c. It is also an agreeable place to reside in, from the number of nobility and people of large fortune who live in it. Through their patronage a theatre has been reouilt, and also an apartment for the performance of concerts. The first is a very beautiful and well contrived edifice, well furnished with scenery and machines; it is also richly ornamented with paintings by D'heur and Michael Vervoort the younger. A company of French comedians exibit [illegible] times a week in winter. The same masters ornamented the concert-room, where a concert is performed one a week, for two months, in winter.

The cathedral is upon the whole very nobly ornamented, and its architecture in the Gothic stile is not inferior to any edifice in the Low countries. It is five hundred feet long, and two hundred and forty feet broad. The height is three hundred and sixty feet, and it is supported by one hundred and twenty-five large pillars. It was erected in the thirteenth century. The first stone of the choir was laid by the Emperor Charles V. in the year 1521. In the year 1533, all was reduced to ashes by fire, except the choir and the tower. The next year it was rebuilt in a superior stile. The tower is a fine building, light and striking. The height is four hundred and sixty six feet high; it was begun in 1422, and not completely finished till 1518. Strangers are conducted up to the height of four hundred feet, by a stair-case of six hundred and twenty-two steps. Nothing can well be finer than the view exhibited from the top of this fine steeple, not only of a vast tract of country for many miles round, but of several very considerable cities, such as Malines, Brussels, Louvane, Liere, Ghent, &c. There is a musical clock which plays chimes every hour, half hour, quarter, and all quarter, consisting of near eighty bells. The largest bell weighs sixteen thousand pounds, and was erected in the year 1449.

And here, as I take my leave of the provinces, which commonly go under the name of Flanders, it will be proper to give a few general remarks which I made in passing throughout the country.

The most striking object, which not strongly catch the attention of a traveller, is the number, greatness, and populousness of the cities and towns, and the beauty of many of the public buildings. These towns abound with trade, manufactures, industry, amusement and pleasure; and, although some of them are vastly declined from that pitch of prosperity in which they once figured, yet they at present form, upon the whole, a richer and more considerable country for its size, than any in Europe, the province of Holland alone excepted; and this degree of present importance is a remarkable instance of a country retaining its consideration, after it has lost the principal part of its commerce; this can be owing only to two circumstances, which are the happiness of its situation and the great fertility of its soil.

Some writers have remarked that the best husbandry is usually found in the most barren and sterile spots, and have quoted Switzerland, where agriculture flourishes remarkably; but Flanders is a strong exception to this rule, which, it must be confessed, has much of

hilosophy in it; for this country is cultivated in a degree of perfection not to be found any where elſe, at the ſame time that the ſoil is eſteemed the richeſt and moſt fertile in Europe. They have the principal eſſentials of good huſbandry in their practice, keeping land perfectly free from weeds, and at the ſame e cropping it perpetually, ſo that they hardly know what a fallow is.

Another obſervation I have to make is, that agriculture has here maintained its empire for many ages; or we learn from hiſtory, that theſe provinces were ultivated in a manner much ſuperior to the reſt of Europe, ſo early as their being firſt conſiderable for their woollen manufactures, which is between ſix and ſeven hundred years ago, ever ſince the Flanders huſbandry has been proverbial, and it is now as famous as when the reſt of Europe was almoſt covered with marſhes and ſandy deſart; this great excellency of their management has ſtood all the attacks of the violent civil wars in the reign of Philip the ſecond, it being the common theatre of moſt of the wars in Europe, from the Duke of Parma's time, in 1580, &c. to 1748, which is one of the moſt remarkable inſtances of the ſtability of good huſbandry that is to be met with in the annals of hiſtory. Their trade and manufactures both fled, but the induſtry of their peaſants never failed.

The ſituations of theſe provinces renders them, in the views of ambition, a very important object in the politics of Europe. There is no other ſpot of ground of the ſame ſize that is of equal conſequence; a truth amazing exemplified by the variety of conteſts and wars, which have for more than two hundred years engaged all the neighbouring potentates to get poſſeſſion of them. Had Philip the Second of Spain avoided the long wars with the Dutch, which quite waſted his ſtrength, the entire poſſeſſion of this territory, more complete than ever it has been to any ſovereign ſince, would have enabled him to become much more formidable to the reſt of Europe. It was from Flanders that he principally exerted his great ſtrength, as it from the ſeat of his empire. Not only the war with Holland took its direction from thence, but alſo his expeditions into France; and a principal part of the invincible Armada, indeed the moſt important of it, was the Duke of Parma's army in Flanders. When Louis XIV. became the principal actor upon the theatre of Europe, he made great exertions to conquer the Netherlands; he gained conſiderable provinces, and had he been able to maſter the whole, there can be little doubt but his power would have been ſo ſolidly founded, that the oppoſition of the reſt of Europe, would have been of but little conſequence. Holland would have been left utterly at his mercy, and become at once dependant on his will: England would have had a whole coaſt of Dunkirk's extending to the very mouth of the Thames; and neither ſhe, nor any other power, would have been able to have made a tract of country, the theatre

(For Remainder ſee laſt Page.)

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, December 29.

IN times like the preſent, when the principles of the French Revolution are ſo much recommended by ſome, for our imitation, every thing is intereſting which tends to confirm or contradict the degree of general [illegible] which theſe principles have entitled the opinions of this new philoſophy. There is ſo much good ſenſe in the following, and it is ſo applicable to the preſent times in this country, that we have thought proper to give the article a very conſpicuous place.

"We have already remarked, that the leveling principles of the French Revolution were not ſo ſucceſsful in Germany, as in ſome other countries.

"The firſt inſtance of this appears in the addreſs from the inhabitants of Mayence, in which they declare a deſire of adhering to their ancient conſtitution, modified however with ſome trifling alteration, which they had formerly petitioned from their former ſovereign. Frankfort has manifeſted a ſimilar diſpoſition, in a mode emphatically pointed, and not very palatable to the French General.

"When General Cuſtine laid this town under contribution, it is well known that he ordered the ſum of two millions of florins to be levied upon the wealthy inhabitants poſſeſſed of more than forty thouſand florins* in perſonal eſtate. The inferior claſs of people, perſuaded that induſtry, which forms the great reſource of the poor, is entirely annihilated from the moment that the rich are deprived of the means of ſupporting them, have frankly expreſſed their ſentiments to General Cuſtine in the following addreſs, in which the good ſenſe of the Germans is peculiarly predominant, and expreſſed in a ſtile extremely pointed.

"You have declared, General, that you are actuated by the beſt intentions towards the lower claſs of people. Permit us in our turn, with equal freedom to expreſs our ſentiments.

"You pretend to protect us againſt oppreſſions of which, God be praiſed, we have no knowledge, and ſtill leſs experience. You would give us Liberty which we already enjoy. The expences of the government are ſmall, divided between the magiſtrates and ourſelves. Here have the wealthy formed a diſtinct claſs from the poor; their proſperity extends to all, and their flouriſhing commerce renders every one happy. Every perſon able and willing to labour, is certain of finding ſubſiſtence; in conſequence of which we find ſo many perſons of property. Poor indeed will be found in all countries; but ſo numerous are the eſtabliſhments provided, by the munificence of our wealthy anceſtors, from which our poor derive ſuch relief, that our ſmall ſtate exceeds, in theſe reſpects, countries much larger and more flouriſhing.

"Moreover the private good which the poor receive from the wealthy, is great, and demands our gratitude. We conſider alſo the taxes which we pay to be very inconſiderable, and of theſe we hear no complaint. In a word, General, we are all contented and happy; our univerſal proſperity is too clearly connected with our Conſtitution, too firmly connected with the proſperity of our wealthy fellow citizens, to prevent us from being intereſted in their behalf: and therefore when ſuch heavy ſums are exacted from the rich, the middling and lower claſſes of people are alſo puniſhed, from the injury which commerce and manufactures muſt thereby neceſſarily ſuſtain. The more, therefore, is taken from the rich, the leſs will be our gain; and at length we ſhall be entirely ruined.

"Since then, General, you ſtile yourſelf the defender of Liberty, protector of the public Good, you will act againſt your own principles if you do not deſiſt from levying theſe contributions in which we ought to participate with the rich. To conclude, we cannot better manifeſt our zeal for the French Republic, than by the ſincereſt wiſh that all may enjoy the ſame happineſs under its conſtitution as we enjoy under ours. We expect, therefore, of you, that you, will permit us to enjoy our conſtitution unmoleſted.

SIGNED BY 700 NAMES.

** Between 2 and £. 3000 ſterling.*

American Intelligence.

BENNINGTON, March 1.

A deſerter from the Britiſh 26th, or Cameronian regiment of foot, juſt arrived in this town, from Canada, informs, that the ſoldiers of the 7th regiment, who were lately confined and tried for mutiny, and for threatening the life of their Colonel, Prince Edward, 4th ſon of George the III. as lately mentioned in our paper, were all acquitted by the Court Martial, and that the Prince himſelf is now under an arreſt, for impoſing the hardſhip on his men of procuring ſuperfluous and fantaſtical equipments, and ſtopping their pay. It is ſaid he will have to reimburſe the whole to his regiment, and bear the burthen, perſonally, and further, that were he not the King's ſon, he would in all probability be broken.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.

BY letters from Holland to this city, it is ſaid that the Dutch have Compromiſed with the French, and conſented to the opening of the Scheldt; and that an amicable treaty was on the carpet: If this ſhould be the fact, and that the Dutch and French are become allies, the armaments of Great Britain will have no other object to operate upon, than their own internal diſcontents.

We are informed that Oliver Evans, the patentee of the late improvments made by him for leſſening the labor in the art of manufacturing grain into flour, hath lately made the following further improvement on ſaid art, viz. He applies one of his patent machines to collect the middlings (or coarſe flour) as it falls from the boult, and returns it to the eye of the ſtone, in a continual ſtream, by which means it is ground over regularly with the wheat; and all the ſuperfine flour that is poſſible to be made, is made at one operation of the mill, and much labor and time is thereby ſaved to the miller. We are further deſired to inform the public, that his price for full permiſſion for uſing the whole of his improvements, is to be forty dollars a mill, after the fifth day of April next.—N. B. Said Evans is about to publiſh a new work on the principles of water mills, and the art of manufacturing grain into flour on the improved plan.

HALIFAX, March 13.

THE following is a complete return of the gentlemen choſen at the late election of Repreſentatives to Congreſs, in the reſpective diſtricts:

No. 1—Col. Joſeph M'Dowell.
No. 2—Gen. Matthew Lock.
No. 3—Col. Joſeph Winſton.
No. 4. Gen. Alexander Mebane.
No. 5—Nathaniel Macon, Eſq.
No. 6—Col. James Gilleſpie.
No. 7—William Barry Grove, Eſq.
No. 8—William Johnſon Dawſon, Eſq.
No. 9—Col. Thomas Blount.
No. 10—Col. Benjamin Williams.

Col Benjamin Smith, and Montfort Stokes, Eſq. were not candidates.

Richmond, March 29.

THE following gentlemen are ſaid to be elected delegates for the next Congreſs. For the Diſtrict of Henrico, &c, Samuel Griffin; William B. Giles for Dinwiddie; Abraham Venable for Prince Edward; Richard B. Lee for Fairfax; Anthony New for King & Queen; Francis Walker for Albemarle; Carter Harriſon for Prince George; Matthew Clay for Halifax; and John Nicholas for Culpepper.

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

Condemnation of the KING.

SITTING OF MONDAY, January 14.

BOUZOT denounced the Council General of the Commons, for having iſſued a decree of ſhutting up the Play-houſes, and other places of public entertainment: He moved that this decree be annulled.

Quinette obſerved, that there was a decree extant, which charged the Executive Power to take all poſſible meaſures of ſafety during the judgement of Louis Capet.

The aſſembly called for the order of the day.

A letter was read from M. Bertrand, the Ex-Miniſter, who complained, that the miniſter of juſtice had not delivered to the official defenders of Louis XVI. certain papers which he had addreſſed to them.

The miniſter of juſtice ſaid, he had delivered thoſe pieces into the hands of the commiſſion of twelve.

A member of this commiſſion declared, that the pieces had been preſented to Maleſherbes, but the latter would not make any uſe of them.

The Convention called for the order of of the day.

BEING THE FINAL JUDGMENT OF

LOUIS THE SIXTEENTH.

Lehardi moved, that it be previouſly decided by a nominal call, if the decree that is to be pronounced on the fate of Louis, ſhall be ſanctioned by the nation at large.

Another propoſed theſe queſtions:

1. Is it compatable with the intereſt of the State, that Louis be deprived of his dignity?

2. Is it proper that he ſhould ſuffer death or ſhould he be impriſoned for life?

3. In either caſe ſhall an appeal to the people take place?

Coulton and Gautier moved, that the following two queſtions be firſt put:

1. Is Louis gulty of high treaſon and conſpiracy againſt the Liberty and Sovereignty of the nation.

Louvet moved, that in order to ſhow a proper reſpect to the opinions of the different Members, it ſhould be firſt decided, whether or not the appeal to the ſovereign people ſhould take place?

Cambaceres was of opinion that the Convention ought to pronounce a judgment in *ipſo facto*; he expreſſed at the ſame time his doubts, if the Convention had ſuch a power inveſted in them; he therefore moved, that to avoid all difficulties, the Convention ſhould make an appeal to the Primary Aſſemblies, to conſult them, whether or not it is their wiſh that the National Convention ſhould judge Louis, and pronounce ſentence upon him?

Quinette was for judging Louis, and referring his ſentence to the Sovereign people in the Primary Aſſemblies.

The Mountain became extremely clamorous, and wiſhed that Louis ſhould be immediately ſentenced to ſuffer death that his ſentence ſhould be pronounced and afterwards referred to the ratification of the people.

After many tumultuous debates, the diſcuſſion was finally cloſed, and the following three queſtions adopted on the motion of Barrere.

1. Is Louis guilty or not guilty of High Treaſon, and of attempts againſt the general ſafety of the State?

2. Shall the appeal to the people take place?

3. What puniſhment ſhall he ſuffer.

SITTING OF TUESDAY, Jan. 15.

Buzot moved, and the Convention decreed, that every member who ſhould vote on the queſtions terminating the judgment of Louis, ſhould have his name inſcribed in a book deſtined for that purpoſe, and that the different names ſhould aftewards be ſent to the 84 departments.

Here Manuel, one of the ſecretaries, read the firſt queſtion, on which the members of the Convention were to vote viz.

"IS LOUIS GUILTY OR NOT GUILTY OF HIGH TREASON, AND OF ATTEMPTS AGAINST THE GENERAL SAFETY OF THE STATE?

The nominal call began, M. Salies read the names, and each member aſcended the tribune.

The following members then voted:

Buzot.—I vote that Louis be impriſoned with his family, till all the nation ſhall unite to decide his fate.

Lanjuinas.—Louis is guilty.

Boudron.—I declare Louis is guilty.

Vandelicourt.—Legiſlators, I do not chooſe to be a judge in criminal matters.

Lelande.—Louis is either guilty or not guilty.

Oſſelin.—I know that Louis paid his guards at Coblentz; I do therefore pronounce him guilty.

M. Egalite.—Guilty.

Danton.—Yes, he is guilty.

Comte.—Speaking as a Legiſlator, Louis is guilty: as a judge, I won't ſpeak.

Montaigut.—Louis is guilty, nay, more than guilty.

Faure.—Louis is guilty in point of the law reſpecting Royalty, and I do declare him guilty.

Delayhe.—To put the queſtion, whether Louis is guilty or not guilty, is to aſk if we are ourſelves guilty. I do declare Louis is guilty.

Bearnard des Sablons.—Louis is guilty and not guilty.

Morriſons.—I can anſwer none of the queſtions propoſed.

Noel.—I once had a ſon. He died in defence of his country. I do not think that a father who bewails a ſon ſlain, can be the judge of him who is accuſed of being the author of his wretchedneſs.

Manre.—Guilty on my honor and conſcience.

Corea Fuſtier.—Guilty.

Valady.—I cannot pronounce, for I am no judge.

Fauchett.—As a citizen I am convinced of his guilt; as legiſlator I declare him guilty; as a judge I have nothing to ſay.

Dubois.—As a judge I do declare Louis is guilty; but we ought to appeal to the people.

Laumont.—I can never believe that the convention have all powers veſted in them; upon the preſent matter I ſhall be ſilent for ever.

Lariviere.—I did never vote that the convention ſhould judge Louis ſo I cannot vote on the buſineſs in queſtion.

Doulcet.—I vote for the ſafe cuſtody of Louis and his family, till the termination of the war; take care that he may have no ſucceſſor; and when the war is once terminated, let the decree of his fate be ſubmitted to the people.

Meynard was of the ſame opinion.

Chambon.—I vote for the appeal to the people; I alſo vote that the abolition of Royalty and the eſtabliſhment of the primary aſſemblies, be likewiſe ſubmitted to the people.

Baralion.—I will be no judge; my conſcience does not allow it.

Julien.—I am inveſted with unlimited powers; and in virtue of my legiſlative capacity, I do declare that Louis is guilty.

The nominal call being terminated, M. Vergniaux, the preſident, roſe, and ſpoke as follows:

"Out of 735 voters, 26 have been abſent by leave; five by illneſs, one for cauſe unknown; 26 have made divers declarations; and 693 have voted for the queſti-

on in the affirmative, I do decla
convention,

"THAT LOUIS CAPET
TREASON, AND OF ATTEMPS
RAL SAFETY OF THE STATE.

Here the ſecond queſtion was
"Shall the APPEAL to the
A great number of members
the appeal; and almoſt every
prehenſive of all the complicate
When Louvet and Manuel g
ing this queſtion, they expreſ
guage, their indignation at h
neareſt relatives of Louis, vote
Soon after M. EGALITE
cond queſtion, he ſaid,—"I
I do vote that the appeal ſhall
Clootz voted againſt the app
The nominal call was deter
and the following was the refu
Members abſent
Members who did not give
Sick members
Abſent members without c
Members for the appeal
Members againſt the appeal

Majority againſt the appeal
Here Barrere, the preſiden
"The national convention
tence which it ſhall pronounce
not be referred to the appeal

SENTENCE PRONO

LOUIS THE S

PARIS, Jan
Thurſday, half paſt n
"I AM ſorry it falls to my l
moſt diſtreſſing intelligence of th
place.
"The national convention a
juſt voted, that the puniſhment
on his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.
This unjuſt and iniquitous ju
jority of rather more than a bu
though they voted for death, d
in reſpect to the time when it ſ
ing it ſhould not be put in exec
and others propoſing that it ſhou
the people ſhould be taken. P
members, voted for death wit
Amazement and terror ap
and the confuſion of thoſe wh
tached to the royal priſoner, e
deſcribed. So great was the
ſitting of the convention, that
to the Hall on Tueſday morni
ſaving the King, if poſſible, f
the moſt urgent motive of per

There undoubtedly was gre
for a moſt formidable mob
threatened by name many of t
if they did not vote for the de
I cannot expreſs the horr
countenance of every individ
where the very worſt of man
Duke of Orleans gave his vo
relation. Even Manuel, in
ner attacked him upon it.
of Bourbon has had a remitta
ſent to him from England, by
enabled to defray the charge
Robertſpierre have now in p

THE KING IS PERF
HIS FATE.

The ſituation of her Maje
Princeſs Royal, is melancho
for ſome time unwell; and
took place in the convention,
phyſician, is not to be deſcri
well, and is univerſally be

*Extract of a letter from Li
ſome Engliſh Newſpaper
by the Trial.*

There are ſome freſher pa
them. The unfortunate L
ſures of his misfortunes, he
ary in a private manner in c
vention: this barbarous, at
dignation, in every man's b
neral war is now looked for

ENTRIES AT THE C
Ship Minerva, Cut
Brig Norfolk, Cob
Minerva, Col
Favorite, Me
Schooner Induſtry,

The M

Proteſtant Epiſcopal Chu
by notified that Monday
of the Convention of th
make choice of twelve
Pariſh.—The members
that purpoſe at twelve o
Mr. William Roſe.

The ſub

TAVERN oppoſite M
the 25th inſtant, and
to the buſineſs, to m
wiſhes to take ten or t
accommodate on very
and lots, has been the
lent order for the rece

March 19, 1793.

on in the affirmative, I do declare, in the name of the convention,

"THAT LOUIS CAPET IS GUILTY OF HIGH TREASON, AND OF ATTEMPTS AGAINST THE GENERAL SAFETY OF THE STATE."

Here the second question was put,

"Shall the APPEAL to the PEOPLE TAKE PLACE?"

A great number of members spoke for and against the appeal; and almost every one of them seemed apprehensive of all the complicated horrors of civil war.

When Louvet and Manuel gave their votes respecting this question, they expressed in the strongest language, their indignation at having heard one of the nearest relatives of Louis, vote for his death.

Soon after M. EAGALITE came to vote on the second question, he said,—"I only mind my duty, and I do vote that the appeal shall not take place."

Clootz voted against the appeal.

The nominal call was determined at eleven o'clock, and the following was the result:

Members absent - - -	20.
Members who did not give their vote	10.
Sick members - - -	3.
Absent members without cause - -	3.
Members for the appeal - -	283.
Members against the appeal - -	424.
Majority against the appeal	280.

Here Barrere, the president, rose, and said:

"The national convention doth decree, that the sentence which it shall pronounce upon Louis Capet, shall not be referred to the appeal of the people!"

SENTENCE PRONOUNCED AGAINST

LOUIS THE SIXTEENTH.

PARIS, Jan 17. 1793.

Thursday, half past nine in the Evening.

"I AM sorry it falls to my lot to communicate to you the most distressing intelligence of the event which has just taken place.

"The national convention after sitting near 34 hours, has just voted, that the punishment of death shall be inflicted on his most Christian Majesty.

This unjust and iniquitous judgment was carried by a majority of rather more than a hundred. Fifty of this number, though they voted for death, differed in opinion from the rest in respect to the time when it should be inflicted; some thinking it should not be put in execution till the end of the war, and others proposing that it should be postponed till the sense of the people should be taken. Petion and many of the leading members, voted for death with these restrictions.

Amazement and terror appear universally to prevail? and the confusion of those who are known to have been attached to the royal prisoner, can more easily be imagined than described. So great was the general terror during this long sitting of the convention, that many of the members who went to the Hall on Tuesday morning, with a positive resolution of saving the King, if possible, found themselves compelled, by the most urgent motive of personal safety, to vote against him.

There undoubtedly was great reason for this apprehension; for a most formidable mob was collected, which openly threatened by name many of the members, to murder them, if they did not vote for the death of the king.

I cannot express the horror which was painted in the countenance of every individual in the national convention, where the very worst of mankind were assembled—when the Duke of Orleans gave his vote for the death of his king and relation. Even Manuel, in a very proper and spirited manner attacked him upon it. This execrable branch of the house of Bourbon has had a remittance of more than 20,000 livres sent to him from England, by which he is in some measure enabled to defray the charge of the assassins, whom he and Robertspierre have now in pay.

THE KING IS PERFECTLY RECONCILED TO HIS FATE.

The situation of her Majesty, Madame Elizabeth, and the Princess Royal, is melancholy indeed! The latter has been for some time unwell; and the indelicate conversation which took place in the convention, upon her Majesty's applying for a physician, is not to be described. The Dauphin is perfectly well, and is universally beloved.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated Feb. 5th, inclosing some English Newspapers to the 22d of January, received by the Trial.

There are some fresher papers in town but we could not get them. The unfortunate Louis the 16th has filled up the measures of his misfortunes, he was butchered on the 21st of January in a private manner in consequence of a sentence of the convention: this barbarous, atrocious act, excites horror and indignation, in every man's breast who is not a madman. A general war is now looked for as a consequence of this step.

ENTRIES AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE (NORFOLK.)

Ship Minerva, Cuts, St. Eustius.
Brig Norfolk, Cobb, St. Martins.
Minerva, Collins, Montserrat.
Favorite, Melick, Aux-Cayes.
Schooner Industry, Hodgdon, Charleston.

RICHMOND, March 29th, 1793.

The Members of the

Protestant Episcopal Church of the Parish of Henrico, are hereby notified that Monday next is the day appointed by a resolve of the Convention of the said church, for them to meet and make choice of twelve persons to act as a Vestry for the said Parish.—The members therefore are requested to assemble for that purpose at twelve o'clock on the said day at the House of Mr. William Rose. THE CHURCHWARDENS.

The subscriber will open the

TAVERN opposite Mr. Richard Bowler's in Richmond, on the 25th instant, and flatters himself from his steady attention to the business, to merit the patronage of the public.—He wishes to take ten or twelve gentlemen to board, whom he will accommodate on very moderate terms.—The Tavern, Stables, and lots, has been thoroughly repaired, and are now in excellent order for the reception of customers. JOHN MOSS.

March 19, 1793.

To all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS a bill passed in the last General Assembly of Virginia, "Concerning registering of births and deaths."—The subscriber (if encouraged) is willing to keep a book for that purpose, in which will be carefully registered—Births—Marriages and Deaths.—The advantage of this record, must be obvious to every person of discernment, as a reference may be always had, which in many cases may prove beneficial to posterity.—Such inhabitants therefore of the said parish of Henrico, as are willing to concur in this useful plan, are desired to send a written memorandom, specifying the date of the year, of the month, and the day when such births, marriages, or deaths happened, which they wish to have recorded, and the same shall be duly and fairly registered as the law directs—by

MATTHEW MOODY,
Clerk of the Parish of Henrico.

Richmond, March 29th, 1792.

To the Curious, in Fruit Trees, &c.

Joseph Simpson,

Has for sale at Mr. Scott's Nursery at Petersburg, a considerable number of the following Grafted fruit and other cultivated trees of the best kind, and of European growth, viz.

CHERRY—May ditto. Morilla do. Marcullo, do. &c.

PEARS.—Plumb do. Soft do. Magnum bonum, do. &c.

APPLES.—Mitchel do. Father Abram do.

PARTRIDGE.—Nectarines, do Apricot, do. &c.

Rose-bushes red and white,—Single rose, double rose, Moss rose, do.

TREES.—Pride of China, Dutch Elm, weeping Willow, Locust, Cedar, Sewey, Sycamore, &c.

Richmond, March 29th, 1793.

Robert Allyn, & Co.

At their Store, at the foot of the hill, and opposite the Ware House at Rockett's; have for sale the following articles on the most moderate terms.

WINES: Madeira, Sherry, Tenneriffe, Port & Malaga, Jamaica Spirits, West India and country Rum, Holland Geneva, in case's and casks, Molasses, Loaf and lump Sugar, Muscovado, do Coffee, Pimento, Pepper, Rice, Cask Raisins, Cheese, Soap, Candles, Bar Iron, Connecticut prime Pork, Common ditto, Pickled Salmon in kits, Best Dumb Fish, Dryed Codfish, Liver oil, Soal and upper Leather, Mens and Ladies Saddles, Portmanteaus, Mens & Womens leather shoes, Boots, Cotton and wool Cards, Fresh American Clover seed, Oyster, Shell bark nutts, Potatoes, &c. &c. &c.

They have also just received a few pieces

Irish Linens.

Which will be sold low for CASH.

Richmond, March 26th, 1793.

Four Dollars Reward.

RUN-AWAY from the subscriber on the 8th instant (March) a negro woman named ACCY JAMESON, formerly the property of Doctor William Carter. She is very fat, and stout, and has a large scar across her nose. She took with her a male child about two years old, (her son) also a feather bed, and sundry blankets, and a variety of clothing. It is supposed she is still lurking about this place or Manchester, waiting for a passage down the river, either to Williamsburg or Norfolk;—the former of which place she is well known, having lived there many years. All masters of vessels are forewarned taking her on board at their peril.

The above reward will be given, so that I get her again

FRANCIS JUAN.

Richmond, March 23d, 1793.

Wants Employment.

(A Young Man who can come well Recommended.)

HE wishes to engage with a Merchant in a Counting Room, Store, or otherwise.

Enquire of the Printer hereof,—or of Colonel Gamble.

Richmond, March 19, 1793.

Joseph Boyce, and Co.

Have just opened a

Fresh Importation,

Received by the Birmingham from London, and the Mary from Liverpool,—Consisting of a very general assortment of European Manufactories.

N. B. The newest DRESSES, and the most FASHIONABLE articles in MILLINERY.

Richmond, Jan. 24, 1793.

Taken up by the subscriber, living in New-Kent county, a light grey HORSE, with dark grey legs, has a fore back, no brand perceivable, about twelve years old, and four feet five or six inches high. Appraised to four pounds.

SAMUEL TROWER.

March 4th, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

To the Highest-Bidder,

At Louisa court-house, on the second Monday in April next, if fair, otherwise the next fair day, for READY MONEY, pursuant to a decree of the honorable the high court of chancery, in the suit of Alexander Baine, plaintiff, and Major Thomas Johnson and others, defendants, by the commissioners Richard Morris, Garret Minor, William Overton Callis, John Overton, Aaron Fountaine, and William Thompson, Esqrs; appointed by the said honorable court, to sell the lands slaves, and other estate which was mortgaged to satisfy a debt which is due from the said Thomas Johnson to the said Alexander Baine,—the following

Tracts of LAND, viz.

TWO thousand acres of land, be the same more or less, lying on both sides of Southanna river in Louisa county, which the said Thomas Johnson purchased of William Johnson, Mrs Ann Cosby, and Mr. William White.—Also one other tract of nine hundred acres, which the said Thomas Johnson bought of Robert Jennings, James Littlepage, and John Edwards, lying on both sides of Harris's Creek, including a water grist-mill, lying in Louisa county, which said two tracts of land will be sold in fee simple.—Likewise will be sold for the lifetime of the said Major Thomas Johnson, another tract of land on which Louisa courthouse now stands, containing nine hundred acres.—Also all the slaves, horses, mares, colts, oxen, cattle and household furniture, or as much thereof, as will satisfy the said decree which amounts to about 360l.

March 8, 1793.

PORTO.

The thorough bred HORSE

PORTO,

(Imported last summer from London)

STANDS at my house on Taylor's Creek, in Hanover County, to cover MARES, the present season, at five dollars the leap, paid in cash at the stable door, and four guineas the season, but may be discharged by the payment of three pounds on or before the first day of December. Good pasturage, gratis, and the greatest care and attention will be paid to the Mares, but I will not be answerable for accidents. The season will commence immediately, and expire the tenth of August next.

PORTO's great size, extraordinary running, blood, and justness of form, entitles him to be placed amongst the first covering horses ever imported into America. His Pedigree may be seen below.

WILLIAM MORRIS.

HANOVER, March 1st, 1793.

Pedigree.

PORTO was got by King Herod, his dam by old Snap, his grand dam by Cook, his great grand dam was own sister to Matchem's dam by Partner;—this horse is one of the best bred sons of Herod having the Darly Arabian and old [illegible] Childers.

PORTO is a beautiful bay horse, fifteen hands three inches high, very boney, and master of great weight. His symmetry is very justly allowed to be equal to any horse's in the kingdom; he was bred by the Marquis of Rockingham, and was sold early into France, where he was a good racer, and never was beat. The Duke of Orleans hunted him two seasons.

PORTO's sire, was the sire of the present Highflyer, which undoubtedly is the best horse now in England.

THOMAS ABELL.

Taken up by Natha-

niel Lucas, in Brunswick county on Shining Creek, a bay HORSE, four feet four or five inches high, appears to be six or seven years old, has a few white hairs in his forehead, his left hind foot white, and his left ear croped, posted and appraised according to law, to four pound ten shillings.

Just come to hand,

THE Journals of the Protestant Episcopal Convention of the United States, held at New-York in September last.

☞ THE different Parishes above this place, are desired to call at this office for two copies.

Richmond, February 8, 1793.

Taken up near Carters-

description;—A black sow about two years old, her face and fore feet white, no artificial mark; a spotted sow about fifteen months old, her right ear sloped above, and niched below; a white sow, about two years old, her left ear sloped above; a spotted barrow shoat, about nine months old, his left ear sloped above; a white boar a little coloured on the root of his tail, no ear mark; a white sow, about nine months old, with a black tail and a black spot on her left flank, no ear mark, and five pigs about six weeks old,—Posted and appraised to 2l. 14s.

RANDOLPH HARRISON.

*** *All those indebted to the Printer hereof, are earnestly solicited to pay off their arears as soon as possible.*

May be had at this OFFICE,

A Catechism or an Introduction to be learned by every person before he be brought to be confirmed by the Bishop.

(Continued from second Page.)

of war against the common enemy, that was equally open to her and Germany for uniting their arms; a point of importance that nothing could make amends for the want of it. In whatever light the acquisition of these provinces is viewed with relation to France, while her power was on the increase, there can be no doubt but they would have rendered her too strong for all her neighbours. The gaining a dominion so full of people, trade, manufactures, industry, and cultivation, thronged with cities and towns, cut in every part by navigable canals, commanding a good extent of coast; this alone would have been an object of great consequence; but when the peculiar circumstances of strength and situation are added, the case becomes too clear for hesitation.

As the neighbours of France were fortunate enough to preserve the principal part of the provinces from the rapaciousness of her ambition, they therein secured the liberties of Europe, and luckily there is no other rising power, whose greatness gives reason to fear her aiming at universal monarchy; the possession of them in the house of Austria can give umbrage to no part of Europe; unless so strict an alliance was formed between her and France, as to force the Dutch into war; and in such a case Holland might be in danger. That republic would for ever be secure in her independency, whatever ills befell her trade, if these provinces were added to her dominion by a union as complete as that which binds the Seven. She would then, in all probability, have never any thing to dread from the power of France.

On the other hand there might be a dominion formed by an union of the Austrian Netherlands with the bishoprics of Leige, Cologne, &c. and some other German territories, which, in many exigencies of the affairs of Europe, might tend strongly to preserve peace, by holding a balance between the three powers that are most likely to break it, France, Austria and Prussia.

At any rate, these provinces are of such importance, that the neighbouring powers of Europe should at all events make it a standing rule in their politics, not to suffer them, on any account, to fall into the hands of France. That kingdom, it is true, is a sinking power, but nobody knows what consequences might attend, what renovation might follow such an acquisition; certainly Holland, and all her trade, would be in the most imminent danger; and if a Prince of real abilities mounted the throne of France, fully bent upon restoring the lustre of that monarchy; if he became an encourager of the trade, of manufactures, agriculture, and all the useful arts, he would with these provinces in his hands, carry his people to such a height of power, that any successor of moderate parts would find none able to oppose him in seizing Holland, and securing the possession of it. Of such vast importance are these Provinces.

An ACT making Appropriations for the support of Government for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three.

Sec. 1. *BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That for the service of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, there be appropriated a sum of money, not exceeding one million five hundred and eighty-nine thousand and forty-four dollars and seventy-two cents; that is to say: [illegible] and Vice-President of the United States, 30,000 dollars: For the like compensations to the members of the senate and house of representatives, their officers and attendants, estimated for a session of six months continuance, one hundred and forty-three thousand five hundred and ninety-one dollars: For the salaries of the door-keepers and assistant-door-keepers of the senate and house of representatives, under the act for their compensation, passed the twelth of April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, one thousand two hundred and thirty-three dollars and sixty-eight cents: For the expences of firewood, stationary, printing work, and all other contingent expences of the two houses of Congress, nine thousand five hundred and fifty-two dollars: for making good a deficiency in the appropriation in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, for contingent expenses in the office of the clerk of the house of representatives, five hundred and seventy-eight dollars: For the compensations granted by law to the chief-justice, associate-judges, district-judges, and the attorney-general, forty-three thousand two hundred dollars: For the additional salary of the attorney-general, by the act of the eighth of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, two hundred and sixty dollars and eighty-two cents: For defraying the expence of clerks of courts, jurors and witnesses, in aid of the fund arising from fines, forfeitures, and penalties, twelve thousand dollars: For defraying the [illegible] States, and for the safe keeping of prisoners, four thousand dollars: For compensation to the secretary of the treasury, clerks, and persons employed in his office, eight thousand three hundred and fifty dollars: For salary of the two principal clerks to the secretary of the treasury, from the eighth of May to the thirty-first of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, one thousand and forty-three dollars and twenty-eight cent: For expense of stationary, printing, and all other contingent expenses in the office of the secretary of the treasury, five hundred dollars: For compensation to the comptroller of the treasury, clerks, and persons employed in his office, nine thousand four hundred and fifty dollars: For the encreased salary of the comptroller, from the eighth of May to the thirty-first of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, two hundred and sixty dollars and eighty-two cents: For expense of stationary, printing, and all other contingent expences in the comptroller's office, six hundred dollars: For compensation to the auditor of the treasury, clerks, and persons employed in his office, ten thousand four hundred and fifty dollars: For the encreased salary of the auditor, from the eighth of May, to the thirty-first of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, two hundred and sixty dollars, and eighty-two cents: For expenses of stationary, printing and other contingent expences, in the auditor's office, six hundred dollars: For compensation to the register of the treasury, clerks, and persons employed in his office, eighteen thousand six hundred dollars: For the encreased salary of the register of the treasury, from the eighth of May to the thirty first of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, three hundred and twenty-six dollars and three cents, and for making good the deficiency in the appropriation of one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, one hundred dollars; making, in the whole, four hundred and twenty-six dollars and three cents: For expenses of stationary, printing, and other contingent expenses, in the register's office, two thousand dollars; For compensation to the treasurer, clerks, and persons employed in his office, four thousand one hundred dollars: For the encreased salary of the treasury, from the eighth of May to the thirty first of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, and for making good a deficiency in the appropriation of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, for clerks in that office, five hundred and thirty dollars and sixty-eight cents: For expense of firewood, stationary, printing, and other contingencies in the treasurer's office, four hundred & fifty dollars: For compensation to the commissioner of the revenue, clerks, and persons employed in his office, four thousand one hundred dollars: For the salary of the commissioner of the revenue, clerks, and persons employed in that office, from the establishment thereof to the thirty-first of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, including also contingent expenses to the same time, two thousand eight hundred and seventy-three dollars and forty-six cents: For the expense of stationary, printing, and other contingent expenses in the office of the commissioner, three hundred dollars: To make good the deficiency in the appropriation of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, for the contingent expenses of the treasury-department, two thousand four hundred dollars: For the payment of rent for the several houses employed in the treasury-department, one thousand four hundred and eighty-nine dollars and ninety-nine cents: For wood and candles in the several offices in the treasury department (except the treasurer's office) one thousand two hundred dollars: For compensations to the several loan-officers, thirteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars: For defraying the expenses of stationary, and for hire of clerks in the offices of the several commissioners of loans, to the first of March one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, authorized by the act of the eighth of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, thirty two thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine dollars and ninety-five cents: To make good deficiencies in former appropriations, for similar expenses, one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars: For compensation to the secretary of state, clerks, and other persons employed in his office, six thousand three hundred dollars: For defraying the expense of collecting the laws of the several states, publishing and distributing the laws of Congress, and all other expenses in the office of the secretary of state, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one dollars and sixty-seven cents: To make good a deficiency in the appropriation of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, for the contingent expenses in this office, ninety-three dollars and thirty four cents: For compensation to the commissioners for settlement of the accounts between the United States and the individual states, clerks, and persons employed in their office, six thousand six hundred and fifty dollars: For defraying the contingent expences of the board of commissioners, four hundred and seven dollars: For compensations to the governors, secretaries, and judges of the territory south of the river Ohio, ten thousand three hundred dollars: For expenses of stationary, office-rent, printing patents for lands, and other contingent expenses in both the said territories, seven hundred dollars: For the payment of the pensions granted to invalids, eighty two thousand two hundred and forty-five dollars and thirty-two cents: For payment of the annual allowance granted by Congress to Baron Steuben, two thousand five hundred dollars: For payment of sundry pensions granted by the late government, two thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven dollars and seventy three cents: For the maintenance and repair of light houses, beacons, piers, stakes, and buoys, twenty thousand dollars: For the farther expense of building and equipping ten cutters, three thousand dollars: For the purchase of hydrometers for the use of the officers of the customs and inspectors of the revenue, one thousand five hundred dollars: To make good the deficiency in the appropriation of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, for the purchase of hydrometers, six hundred and ten dollars and ten cents: For the payment of such demands, not otherwise provided for, as shall have been allowed by the officers of the treasury, five thousand one hundred and sixty-nine dollars: For compensation to the secretary of war, clerks, and persons employed in his office, seven thousand and fifty dollars: For the encreased salary of the chief clerk, in the war-department, from the eighth of May to the thirty-first of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, one hundred and thirty dollars and forty-one cents: For expenses of firewood, stationary, printing, and other contingent expenses in the office of the secretary of war, six hundred dollars: For compensation to the accountant to the war-department and clerks in his office, four thousand two hundred dollars: For salary to the accountant, clerks, and for contingent expenses in the office, from the establishment thereof to the thirty-first of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, one thousand one hundred and sixty-five dollars and eighty nine cents: For contingent expenses in the office of the accountant to the war-department, three hundred dollars: For payment of four years rent for the buildings occupied for officers of the secretary of war, and accountant, one thousand six hundred and sixty six dollars and sixty six cents: For salaries of the store-keepers at the several arsenals, rent for the buildings occupied as magazines, for payment of the labourers, coopers, armourers, and other persons employed in taking care of the ordnance, arms, and military stores, seven thousand eight hundred and thirty-five dollars and thirty two cents: For five hundred rifles, purchased in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, six thousand dollars: For expense of repairing arms, equipments of cannon, cartride boxes, swords, and every other article in the ordnance-department, ten thousand dollars: For defraying the expenses of the Indian-department, fifty thousand dollars: For the pay of the troops authorised by law, three hundred and four thousand three hundred and eight dollars: For subsistence, three hundred and twelve thousand five hundred and sixty-seven dollars, and seventy five cents: For forage, thirty-four thousand eight hundred and fifty-six dollars: For clothing, one hundred and twelve thousand dollars: For equipments for cavalry, five thousand dollars: For horses for cavalry, five thousand dollars: For hospital department, twenty-five thousand dollars: For quarter-master's department, one hundred thousand dollars: For maps, hiring expresses, allowance to officers for extra expenses, printing, loss of stores, advertising, apprehending deserters, and every other contingent expense in the war department, thirty thousand dollars: For the defensive protection of the frontiers, fifty thousand dollars: For the payment of bounties, fifteen thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the several appropriations herein-before made shall be paid and discharged out of the funds following, to wit:

First—The sum of six hundred thousand dollars reserved by the act making provision for the debt of the United States.—Secondly.—The surplus which may remain unexpended, of the monies appropriated for the use of the war department, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety two.—And, thirdly—The surplus of the existing revenues of the United States, to the end of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, except what may be otherwise appropriated during the present session of Congress.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States be authorized to borrow, on account of the said states, any sum or sums, not exceeding, in the whole, eight hundred thousand dollars, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per centum, per annum, and reimbursable at the pleasure of the United States, to be applied for the purposes aforesaid, and to be repaid out of the said surplus of the duties on imports and tonnage, to the end of the present year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three. And that it shall be lawful for the bank of the United States to lend the said sum. And the President of the United States, shall cause so much of the loan, made of the bank of the United States, pursuant to the eleventh section of the act by which it is incorporated, to be paid off, in sums not less than fifty thousand dollars, as, in his opinion, the state of the treasury may, from time to time, admit, out of any monies which may be in the treasury, having due regard to the exigencies of government, and the appropriations made and to be made by law.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, Feb. 28th, 1793.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.* Deposited among the Rolls in the office of the Secretary of State. THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

The following blanks, &c. may be had at T. NICOLSON's Printing-Office, *viz.*

BLANK WRITS.
PETITION & SUMMONSES.
SUBPŒNAS.
EXECUTIONS.
ADMINISTRATORS, bonds.
EXECUTORS do.
ORPHANS do.
COMMON do.
ORDINARY LICENCE do.
INDENTURES.
DEEDS OF TRUST.
POWERS OF ATTORNEY.
BILLS OF SALE.
BAIL PIECES.

DECLARATIONS, viz.

[illegible] two Courts.—Do. for goods sold and delivered, three Courts.
IN DETINUE.—ON ASSAULT and BATTERY.—IN DEBT on a promissary note.
IN TROVER.—On a promiary note in the name of the assignee or assignees.
NOTICES for taking depositions.

PRAYER BOOKS.
ADGATE's note books on Psalmody.
Rudiments of Do.
Constitutions of the United States.
Lord Sheffield's observations on the commerce of the U. States.
AMERICAN MUSEUMS.
COLUMBIAN MAGAZINES.